United Nations S/AC.45/2005/2

# Security Council

Distr.: General
11 February 2005
English
Original: Russian

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire**

## Note verbale dated 10 February 2005 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Sanctions Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1572 (2004) and has the honour to inform him that, on 2 February 2005, the President of the Russian Federation Mr. Vladimir Putin signed Decree No. 117 "On measures to implement Security Council resolution 1572 (2004) of 15 November 2004".

Should the Russian law enforcement agencies detect violations of the aforementioned Security Council resolution, the relevant information will be brought to the Committee's attention without delay.

05-23579 (E) 140205 140205

United Nations S/AC.45/2005/3

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 February 2005

Original: English

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire**

## Note verbale dated 10 February 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and has the honour to inform that the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil has adopted the necessary measures in compliance with the sanctions regime established in accordance with the resolution. Resolution 1572 (2004) was incorporated into the national legislation by decree No. 5368 of 4 February 2005, which entered into force on the date of its issuance. The text of the resolution constitutes an annex thereto.

The first article of decree No. 5368 of 4 February 2005 states that "the Brazilian authorities must comply with the provisions of resolution 1572 (2004), adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 15 November 2004, attached hereto, according to their duties and powers, with special attention to its operative paragraphs 7, 9 and 11, which establish measures: (i) to prevent the supply, sale or transfer of arms or any related materiel to Côte d'Ivoire, directly or indirectly; (ii) to prevent the entry into and the transit through the country of persons who may jeopardize the peace process and reconciliation in Côte d'Ivoire; (iii) to freeze the funds, other financial assets and economic resources owned or controlled by persons or entities that may jeopardize the peace process and reconciliation in Côte d'Ivoire".

05-23572 (E) 140205

United Nations S/AC.45/2005/4

# Security Council

Distr.: General
15 February 2005

Original: English

## Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

### Note verbale dated 14 February 2005 from the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and, with reference to operative paragraph 15 of resolution 1572 (2004), has the honour to present the attached information regarding the actions taken by the Republic of South Africa to implement effectively the measures imposed by resolution 1572 (2004) (see annex).

05-23960 (E) 230205

**Annex to the note verbale dated 14 February 2005 from the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee**

# Report by the Government of South Africa to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire, regarding the monitoring of Member States' compliance with the arms embargo against Côte d'Ivoire

## Introduction

This report by the Government of South Africa is submitted pursuant to operative paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 1572 (2004), requesting Member States to report to the Security Council Committee on Côte d'Ivoire, on the actions they have taken to implement the measures imposed by operative paragraph 7 of the said resolution.

## Action taken by the South African Government

In South Africa, the regulation of arms transfers is undertaken by the National Conventional Arms Control Committee (NCACC) in terms of the following legislation.

- The National Conventional Arms Control (NCAC) Act, which was promulgated on 1 May 2003 and replaced the Armaments Development and Production Act (57 of 1968). The Act enables NCACC to ensure the implementation of a legitimate, effective and transparent control process, which would foster national and international confidence in the control procedures.

The Act lays down a set of criteria and guiding principles to be used in the assessment of conventional arms transfers. These criteria and guiding principles are based on internationally accepted norms and, inter alia, include consideration of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the adherence to international treaties and agreements. These criteria stipulate, among others, that NCACC must:

(a) Avoid endangering regional and international peace and stability by introducing destabilizing military capabilities into a region, which could aggravate or prolong any existing armed conflicts;

(b) Adhere to international law, norms and practices and the international obligations and commitments of South Africa, including United Nations arms embargoes;

(c) Avoid contributing to terrorism and crime.

- The Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000). In terms of section 73 of this Act, no person may import or export firearms and ammunition without the necessary permit. The Act, as well as the NCAC Act, makes provision for NCACC to authorize the export of firearms and ammunition against the set criteria contained in the NCAC Act.

In accordance with resolution 1572 (2004), under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, NCACC has instructed the Directorate of Conventional Arms Control, its implementing body, to undertake the necessary steps to withdraw any existing permits and to implement the arms embargo with immediate effect.

United Nations S/AC.45/2005/5

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 February 2005

Original: English

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire**

## Note verbale dated 15 February 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Singapore to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire, and with reference to Security Council resolutions 1572 (2004) and 1584 (2005), has the honour to inform the Committee that Singapore has taken the necessary action to implement the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004) regarding an arms embargo against Côte d'Ivoire.

Singapore has, under the Regulation of Imports and Exports Act and its regulations, prohibited all exports of arms and related material to Côte d'Ivoire for a period of 13 months, up to 16 December 2005. A circular informing all Traders and Declaring Agents of the above has been issued by Singapore's customs authorities. A circular has also been issued to notify ship owners and ship managers to comply with the sanctions. The Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore has notified scheduled carriers operating at Changi International Airport of the sanctions. All relevant Government departments have also been instructed to comply with the provisions of paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004).

05-23897 (E) 170205

United Nations S/AC.45/2005/6

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 February 2005

Original: English

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire**

## Note verbale dated 15 February 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 1572 (2004) and has the honour to submit hereby the information requested under paragraph 15 of the said resolution.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania has promptly informed all competent national authorities about the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of Security Council resolution 1572 (2004) and has further initiated a draft governmental decision for the implementation of the above-mentioned provisions of resolution 1572 (2004). The text of this governmental decision will be submitted to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 1572 (2004) immediately after its entry into force.

05-23966 (E) 230205

United Nations S/AC.45/2005/7

# Security Council

Distr.: General
16 February 2005
English
Original: French

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire**

## Note verbale dated 16 February 2005 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and has the honour to transmit to him herewith the statement by the French Government to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to that resolution (see annex).

05-24157 (E) 280205 010305

## Annex to the note verbale dated 16 February 2005 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

## Statement to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004)

In paragraph 15 of its resolution 1572 (2004) of 15 November 2004, the Security Council "requests all States concerned, in particular those in the region, to report to the Committee, within ninety days from the date of adoption of this resolution, on the actions they have taken to implement the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 above" (embargo on arms and military assistance, bans on travel, freezing of assets). In paragraph 13 of resolution 1584 (2005), of 1 February 2005, the Security Council "recalls its request set out in paragraph 15 of resolution 1572 (2004) to all States, in particular those in the region, to report to the Committee on steps they have taken to implement the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004)".

In accordance with those provisions, France wishes to bring the following information to the attention of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) on the measures taken in order to ensure the full implementation of this text.

### 1. Implementation of resolution 1572 (2004) at the level of the European Union

The Council of the European Union adopted Common Position 2004/852/CFSP of 13 December 2004 concerning restrictive measures against Côte d'Ivoire (published in the Official Journal of the European Union of 15 December 2004).

The text reproduces, at the level of the European Union, the provisions of resolution 1572 (2004).

The text prohibits "the sale, supply, transfer or export of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, as well as equipment which might be used for internal repression, to Côte d'Ivoire by nationals of Member States or from the territories of Member States or using their flag vessels or aircraft, whether originating or not in their territories". It is also prohibited "to grant, sell, supply, or transfer technical assistance, brokering services and other services related to military activities [...]" or "to provide financing or financial assistance related to military activities" (article 2).

Articles 4 and 5 of the text also reproduce the individual measures (ban on travel and freezing of assets), which were set forth under articles 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004) and entered into force on 15 December 2004, as was confirmed by the presidential statement of 16 December 2004 (S/PRST/2004/48).

Since certain provisions of Common Position 2004/852/CFSP require action by the European Union, two Council regulations were prepared:

- A "regulation imposing restrictive measures on Côte d'Ivoire concerning assistance related to military activities". This regulation was adopted by the Council on 31 January 2005 under the reference number 15221/04.

- Another Council regulation is being prepared and relates to the freeze on assets of persons designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 1572 (2004). European Union regulations are legally directly applicable (without any additional transposition measure being necessary at the national level in order to ensure that they apply to all nationals of States members of the Union).

**2. Arms embargo**

The export from France of war materiel is strictly controlled, particularly on the basis of the decree-law of 18 April 1939, which established the regime governing war materiel, arms and ammunition. The decree-law sets forth the principle of a prohibition of such exports. Export licences which constitute an exception to this principle may be issued only upon the completion of a ministerial procedure.

Within the framework of this procedure and on the basis of the applicable national and international rules (including resolution 1572 (2004), Common Position 2004/852/CFSP of the Council of the European Union, and the European Code of Conduct on Arms Exports), the Inter-Ministerial Commission for the Study of War Material (CIEEMG) today rejects all applications for approval concerning the negotiation or sale of military materiel for Côte d'Ivoire which do not meet the conditions set under paragraph 8 of resolution 1572 (2004) for granting an exception to the embargo.

**3. Bringing Franco-Ivorian military cooperation into conformity with resolution 1572 (2004)**

(a) Prior to the events of November 2004 in Côte d'Ivoire and the adoption of Security Council resolution 1572 (2004), the French military cooperation mission in Abidjan comprised 21 officers and non-commissioned officers.

All this cooperation is suspended today. The personnel concerned have either returned to France or have been redeployed temporarily to French services in Abidjan.

Under paragraph 8 (e) of resolution 1572 (2004), only agents whose mission it is to provide "training" or "technical assistance intended solely for support of or use in the process of restructuring defence and security forces pursuant to paragraph 3, subparagraph (f), of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, as approved in advance by the Committee" may be retained.

France therefore proposes resuming the missions of only 6 of the 21 cooperating agents referred to above. The personnel concerned would assume the following duties:

- Coordinator of the project to reorganize the defence capability

- Head of the project to reorganize the National Armed Forces of Côte d'Ivoire

– Official in charge of training courses and chancellor of the Military Coordination Detachment

– Accountant of the Military Coordination Detachment

– Head of the project to restructure domestic security

– Head of the project to train domestic-security personnel.

Although the last two of these posts relate partially to personnel with military status (gendarmes), they do not fall within the purview of the embargo in view of their purpose (civilian police in accordance with the United Nations).

With regard to the four other posts referred to above, France requests the Committee, in accordance with paragraph 8 (e) of resolution 1572 (2004), to grant authorization to redeploy the cooperating agents concerned.

(b) In addition to seven Ivorian gendarmerie officers (who do not fall within the purview of the embargo for the reason stated above; see category 1 in the annex), France is currently hosting 24 Ivorian officers and non-commissioned officers in its military schools for training courses that had begun before the adoption of resolution 1572 (2004).

Some of the training courses in question do not have a specifically military purpose (hydrography, restoration, human support services, human resources management, involving four trainees; see category 2 in the annex).

Twenty other training courses, on the other hand, fall within the purview of article 7 of resolution 1572 (2004).

Five of these training courses concern the putting into operation of weapons systems (see category 3 in the annex). It was therefore decided to suspend them.

The 15 other training courses (see category 4 in the annex) concern officers who, by virtue of their managerial duties, will play a dynamic role in the restructuring of the defence and the security forces provided for under the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement. It should also be noted that these courses will end between 25 April 2005 and 1 July 2007, that is, after the deadline provided for under the calendar laid down by President Mbeki and the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (CNDDR) and approved by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union in the final communiqué of the Libreville summit of 10 January 2005 (PSC/AHG/COMM.(XXIII)) in order to complete the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. The persons concerned, therefore, would have to be reassigned, at the end of their training courses, within the armed forces that are being integrated. The Committee, accordingly, is requested, in accordance with paragraph 8 (e) of resolution 1572 (2004), to provide authorization to continue these 15 training courses.

(c) Within the framework of the support that it is providing to several National Regional Schools (ENVR) in Africa, France contributes financially to the training of four Ivorian trainees (see category 5 in the annex) in the National Regional Schools in Thies (Senegal) and Koulikoro (Mali) for training courses that had begun prior to the adoption of resolution 1572 (2004).

The two training courses in Koulikoro, which relate to administrative duties, have no specifically military purpose.

The two student officers being trained in Thies will, upon their return to Côte d'Ivoire in July 2006, play a dynamic role, by virtue of their management functions, in the restructuring of the defence and the security forces provided for under the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement. The Committee, therefore, is requested, in accordance with paragraph 8 (e) of resolution 1572 (2004), to provide authorization to continue these two training courses.

9. Lastly, pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004), France and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the co-organizers of the RECAMP IV (Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capabilities) training cycle, decided to cancel the participation of Ivorian military in the headquarters and field training exercise entitled "Benin 2004", held from 29 November to 10 December 2004.

# Annex

## Ivorian military trainees

### Category 1

| | *GENDARMERIE* | *LEVEL* | *TRAINING* | *START* | *END* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | GENDARMERIE | officer | General instruction cycle — 2nd year | 1 Sept 03 | 30 Jun 05 |
| 2 | GENDARMERIE | officer | General instruction cycle — 2nd year | 1 Sept 03 | 30 Jun 05 |
| 3 | GENDARMERIE | officer | Captains Brigade | 16 Aug 04 | 30 Jun 05 |
| 4 | GENDARMERIE | officer | Captains Brigade | 1 Sept 04 | 30 Jun 05 |
| 5 | GENDARMERIE | officer | Captains Brigade | 1 Sept 04 | 30 Jun 05 |
| 6 | GENDARMERIE | officer | General instruction cycle — 1st year | 1 Sept 04 | 1 Jul 06 |
| 7 | GENDARMERIE | officer | General instruction cycle — 1st year | 1 Sept 04 | 1 Jul 06 |

### Category 2

| | *ARMY* | *LEVEL* | *TRAINING* | *START* | *END* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | LAND | officer | Training of lieutenants in human resources | 21 Aug 04 | 24 Jul 05 |
| 2 | NAVY | officer | Certificate of specialization as a hydrographer: hydrography course and practical training begun | 17 Mar 04 | 15 Jul 05 |
| 3 | NAVY | petty officer | Certificate of specialization in restoration | 1 Sept 04 | 2 Apr 05 |
| 4 | NAVY | petty officer | Technical Certificate as Ship's Steward | 4 Oct 04 | 11 May 05 |

### Category 3

| | *ARMY* | *LEVEL* | *TRAINING* | *START* | *END* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | AIR | non-com. officer | Basic certificate in operational electronics | 1 Jun 04 | 17 Jun 05 |
| 2 | AIR | non-com. officer | Basic certificate in operational weapons | 23 Aug 04 | 17 Jul 05 |
| 3 | AIR | non-com. officer | 2nd degree basic certificate in the propulsion system | 1 Jun 04 | 21 Sept 05 |
| 4 | AIR | non-com. officer | 2nd degree basic certificate in general mechanics | 2 Nov 04 | 9 Dec 05 |
| 5 | NAVY | petty officer | Certificate of specialization as weapons mechanic/surface warfare | 1 Sept 04 | 22 Jun 05 |

Category 4

| | ARMY | LEVEL | TRAINING | START | END |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | CID | officer | Inter-Army Defence College (CID) | 1 Jul 04 | 30 Jun 05 |
| 2 | CID | officer | Inter-Army Defence College (CID) | 1 Jul 04 | 30 Jun 05 |
| 3 | AIR | officer | Special course of the Flying School, officer pilot training, 2nd year | 1 Sept 03 | 30 Jun 07 |
| 4 | AIR | officer | Special course of the Flying School, officer pilot training, 1st year | 1 Sept 04 | 30 Jun 08 |
| 5 | LAND | officer | Training for lieutenants in transmissions | 26 Aug 04 | 25 Apr 05 |
| 6 | LAND | officer | Saint Cyr Special Military School, 3rd year | 1 Sept 02 | 30 Jun 05 |
| 7 | LAND | officer | Saint Cyr Special Military School, 3rd year | 1 Sept 02 | 30 Jun 05 |
| 8 | LAND | officer | Training of lieutenants in use of equipment | 3 Sept 04 | 23 Jul 05 |
| 9 | LAND | officer | Technical and administrative training for a lieutenant | 21 Aug 04 | 24 Jul 05 |
| 10 | LAND | officer | Training for an infantry lieutenant | 25 Aug 04 | 24 Jul 05 |
| 11 | LAND | officer | Training for a lieutenant in logistics | 26 Aug 04 | 30 Jul 05 |
| 12 | LAND | officer | Interservices Military School, 1st year | 1 Sept 04 | 1 Jul 06 |
| 13 | LAND | officer | Saint Cyr Special Military School, 1st year | 1 Sept 04 | 1 Jul 07 |
| 14 | LAND | officer | Saint Cyr Special Military School, 1st year | 1 Sept 04 | 1 Jul 07 |
| 15 | LAND | officer | Saint Cyr Special Military School, 1st year | 1 Sept 04 | 1 Jul 07 |

Category 5

| | ARMY | LEVEL | TRAINING | START | END |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | LAND | Senegal | National School for Regular Army Officers | 4 Sept 04 | 4 Jul 06 |
| 2 | LAND | Senegal | National School for Regular Army Officers | 4 Sept 04 | 4 Jul 06 |
| 3 | LAND | Mali | National School for Regular Army Officers | 24 Sept 04 | 1 Jul 05 |
| 4 | LAND | Mali | National School for Regular Army Officers | 24 Sept 04 | 1 Jul 05 |

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United Nations S/AC.45/2005/8

# Security Council

Distr.: General
17 February 2005

Original: English

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004)**

## Note verbale dated 16 February 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004), and has the honour to submit herewith the report of the Government of Japan to the Committee, in accordance with paragraph 15 of the resolution (see annex).

05-24320 (E) 220205

## Annex to the note verbale dated 16 February 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

### Japan

**Report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Council resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire**

Japan's export control legislation and measures are in accordance with paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1572.

The Government of Japan has been dealing carefully with "arms" exports in accordance with the policy guideline titled Three Principles on Arms Exports (hereinafter referred to as "the Three Principles") in order to avoid any possible aggravation of international conflicts. The Three Principles have been the basic policy concerning Japan's "arms" exports since they were declared at the Diet session in 1967. "Arms" as referred to in the Three Principles are defined as goods which are used by military forces and which are directly employed in combat; specifically, 17 goods listed under Item 1 of the Annexed List 1 of the Export Trade Control Order (see enclosure).

Under the Three Principles, "arms" exports to the following countries or regions shall not be permitted:

(1) Communist bloc countries,

(2) Countries subject to "arms" exports embargo under United Nations Security Council resolutions, and

(3) Countries involved in or likely to be involved in international conflicts.

Subsequently, in February 1976, the Government of Japan announced the collateral policy guideline at the Diet session that "arms" exports to other areas not included in the Three Principles will also be restrained in conformity with Japan's position as a peace-loving nation. In other words, the collateral policy guideline declared that the Government of Japan shall not promote "arms" exports, regardless of the destination.

Japan's export control system is based on the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as "Foreign Exchange Law"), which provides the general legal framework governing Japan's external transactions, as well as the Export Trade Control Order (Executive Order No. 414 of 1949) (for goods) and the Foreign Exchange Order (Executive Order No. 260 of 1980) (for technologies). In accordance with these regulations, the Government of Japan exercises vigilant control over exports of all items on the lists attached to the Orders by means of a licensing requirement.

Based on the Foreign Exchange Law, the Government of Japan controls exports of goods and technologies which appear as the 17 items described as "subject to control" in the Export Trade Control Order Attachment List 1 and the Foreign Exchange Order Attachment List, respectively. Goods and technologies described on these Lists correspond to the goods and technologies controlled by the four international export control regimes, namely Wassenaar Arrangement, Missile Technology Control Regime, Nuclear Suppliers Group and Australia Group.

## Enclosure

## Arms and Arms Production-related Equipment listed as Item 1 of the Annexed List 1 of the Export Trade Control Order

(1) Firearms and cartridges to be used therefor (including those to be used for emitting light or smoke), and accessories thereof, as well as parts thereof.

(2) Ammunition (excluding cartridges), and equipment for its dropping or launching, and accessories thereof, as well as parts thereof.

(3) Explosives (excluding ammunition) and military fuel.

(4) Explosive stabilizers.

(5) Directed energy weapons and parts thereof.

(6) Kinetic energy weapons (excluding firearms) and equipment for their launching, as well as parts thereof.

(7) Military vehicles, and accessories and bridges specially designed for military use thereof, as well as parts thereof.

(8) Military vessels, and hulls and accessories thereof, as well as parts thereof.

(9) Military aircraft and accessories thereof, as well as parts thereof.

(10) Anti-submarine nets and anti-torpedo nets as well as buoyant electric cable for sweeping magnetic mines.

(11) Armour plates and military helmets, as well as bullet-proof jackets and parts thereof.

(12) Military searchlights and control equipment thereof.

(13) Bacterial, chemical, and radioactive agents for military use, as well as equipment and parts thereof for dissemination, protection, detection, or identification thereof.

(13-2) Chemical mixtures specially formulated for the decontamination of objects contaminated with biological agents and radioactive materials adapted for use in war and chemical warfare agents.

(14) Biopolymers for detection and identification of chemical agents for military use and cultures of cells for production thereof, as well as biocatalysts for decontamination and degradation of chemical agents for military use and expression vectors, viruses or cultures of cells containing the genetic information necessary for production thereof.

(15) Equipment and parts thereof for the production or testing of military explosives.

(16) Equipment for the production or testing of arms, as well as parts and accessories thereof.

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Security Council

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17 February 2005

Original: English

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire**

## Note verbale dated 15 February 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Finland presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) and referring to the note of the Chairman dated 17 December 2004, has the honour to communicate the following information concerning the implementation of the United Nations sanctions against Côte d'Ivoire set out in paragraphs 7 through 12 of the above-mentioned resolution.

In order to implement Security Council resolution 1572 (2004), the Council of the European Union adopted on 13 December 2004 Common Position 2004/852/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against Côte d'Ivoire. Subsequently, the Council adopted on 31 January 2005 Council Regulation No. 174/2005 implementing the above-mentioned Common Position. The Common Position and the Regulation are attached for your information.*

Sanctions and forfeitures for violation of the provisions of the Council regulation are provided for in Chapter 46, sections 1-3, and in Chapter 10 of the Finnish Penal Code, respectively. According to Chapter 46, sections 1-3 of the Penal Code, a person who violates or attempts to violate a regulatory provision of a sanctions regulation shall be sentenced for a regulation offence to a fine or imprisonment for at most four years.

The arms embargoes imposed by the Security Council and the European Union are implemented at the national level by virtue of the Act on the Export and Transit of Defence Materiel (Act No. 242/1990, as amended by Acts 197/1995, 893/2001, 385/2002, and 900/2002). According to the Act, the export, transit or brokerage of defence materiel is subject to specific authorization (export and brokerage licence). A licence to export or broker shall not be granted if it jeopardizes Finland's security or is inconsistent with Finland's foreign policy The general guidelines for export, transit and brokerage of defence materiel adopted by the Government (1000/2002, as amended by Government decision 101/2003) provide that economic sanctions and arms embargoes imposed by the Security Council or the European Union shall be

* The text is available in the files of the Secretariat.

05-24574 (E) 020305

complied with when granting an export licence or licence for the transhipment of defence materiel.

The relevant economic sanctions and arms embargoes are listed in annexes of the general guidelines for export, transit and brokerage of defence materiel, which are kept up to date by the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The arms embargo stipulated in Security Council resolution 1572 (2004) and the corresponding restrictive measures adopted by the European Union in its Common Position (2004/852/CFSP) have been added to the relevant annexes of the guidelines.

According to section 7 of the Act on the Export and Transit of Defence Materiel, a person who commits an export offence shall be fined or imprisoned for a maximum period of four years.

As the Sanctions Committee has not as yet designated persons and entities who are subject to the specific measures provided for in paragraphs 9 and 11 of Security Council resolution 1572 (2004), no action has been taken by Finland in that regard.

United Nations S/AC.45/2005/10

# Security Council

Distr.: General
17 February 2005
English
Original: French

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2005) concerning Côte d'Ivoire**

## Letter dated 17 February 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the report prepared by the Government of Burkina Faso, pursuant to paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 1572 (2004) on Côte d'Ivoire (see annex).

05-24580 (E) 140305 140305

## Annex to the letter dated 17 February 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

This report is being submitted pursuant to article 15 of Security Council resolution 1572 (2004).

It sets out the measures Burkina Faso has taken in order to implement the resolution.

### 1. Arms embargo (paragraph 7)

Since the outbreak of the Ivorian crisis, and in a demonstration of its willingness to contribute to a rapid settlement, the Government of Burkina Faso took measures to secure its border with the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. The primary objective of those measures was to prevent the territory of Burkina Faso from serving as a rear base or haven for belligerents.

Pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004), this provision has been strengthened.

The Government of Burkina Faso has, in particular:

- increased police strengths along the border;
- taken exceptional measures, including a systematic search of vehicles leaving the country or arriving from Côte d'Ivoire;
- carried out regular border patrols;
- Following the meeting of the Burkina Faso/Côte d'Ivoire Joint Commission, held in Abidjan on 16 July 2004, as well as consultations between the specialized security services, in particular the meeting of security ministers held on 26 July in Bobo-Dioulasso (Burkina Faso), the authorities of Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso set up networks of communication between their security forces.

The purpose of this mechanism is to ensure that the two countries have a means of exchanging reliable information round the clock. It consists of:

- a network for the coordination of security patrols along the common border;
- a network for the coordination of inter-State convoy escorts.

These networks continue to be operational in Burkina Faso.

- Moreover, Burkina Faso has a legislative and regulatory framework for combating trafficking in arms and monitoring their import and use.

Hence:

- Act No. 032-2003/AN on surveillance of the national territory and Joint Decision No. 2002-023/SECU/MAT/DEF by the Ministry of Security, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and the Ministry of Defence are consulted in implementing the resolution.
- The High Authority on Monitoring Arms Imports and their Use, established by Decree No. 2001-005/PRES/PM/MAET of 24 January 2001, amended by Decree No. 2001-635/PRES/PM/MAET of 30 November, and accountable to

the Prime Minister and Head of Government, is responsible for ensuring the transparent monitoring of all arms imported into Burkina Faso.

It cooperates with numerous partners and submits a periodic report to the Government.

Since the outbreak of the Ivorian crisis, it has stepped up its activities.

- the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation of Light Weapons (CNLPAL), established by Decree No. 2001-167/PRES/PM/DEF of 25 April 2001 in the context of the Moratorium of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa, is responsible for formulating and implementing national policy on controlling the proliferation of light weapons.

  Under the authority of the Prime Minister and Head of Government, it is composed of representatives of the Government and of civil society, including religious and customary authorities.

- It should also be stressed that, in the light of the many conflicts that have rocked the West African subregion in recent years, Burkina Faso is an active Participant in the Kimberley Process to strengthen the fight against diamond trafficking, which fuels illicit trafficking in arms.

## 2. Restrictions on the freedom of movement (paragraph 9)

Since the implementation of this provision is contingent on drawing up a list of names of persons concerned, as provided in paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 1572 (2004), Burkina Faso can only provide assurances that it is prepared to take the appropriate measures when the list is issued.

## 3. The freezing of assets (paragraph 11)

In this connection, it should be noted that the guidelines already adopted by the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), which is comprised of eight States, including Côte d'Ivoire, and has a central bank (the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO)), can be easily applied at the appropriate time, i.e., when the list of names is issued.

## 4. Follow-up mechanism

Immediately after the adoption of Security Council resolution 1572 (2004), the Government of Burkina Faso set up an inter-ministerial committee responsible for follow-up.

Chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation, it is composed of the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Security, the Minister of Territorial Administration and Decentralization and the Minister of Justice.

This committee meets on a regular basis to follow up and assess progress in the implementation of resolution 1572 (2004).

## 5. Obstacles to implementation

Like many other developing countries, particularly those of West Africa, Burkina Faso is grappling with border surveillance problems.

It therefore wishes to strengthen cooperation with neighbouring countries (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Togo) and, with a view to ensuring effective border surveillance, has initiated periodic meetings among the authorities responsible for territorial administration and security. Border surveillance is particularly crucial because the porous borders exacerbate trafficking in arms and organized crime in Burkina Faso.

Burkina Faso thus finds it regrettable that the surveillance and communication mechanism set up by the Government of Burkina Faso and the Government of Côte d'Ivoire is not functioning in Côte d'Ivoire, as it would have hoped.

Accordingly, the United Nations, and the international community as a whole, must lend their support to these efforts, and to those made by the States of the subregion.

Burkina Faso welcomes the Committee established by the Security Council which, through its action, contributes to the stabilization of the West African subregion.

As one of the main victims of the Ivorian crisis, in both human and economic terms, Burkina Faso would benefit greatly from a peaceful and rapid settlement.

United Nations S/AC.45/2005/11

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 February 2005

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**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire**

## Note verbale dated 28 February 2005 from the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Pursuant to paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 1572 of 15 November 2004, the Permanent Mission has the honour to inform the Committee that the United Kingdom has taken the following steps to implement the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004).

The Export Control (Iraq and Ivory Coast) Order 2005 implements in the United Kingdom the arms embargo imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004). It also amends the Export of Goods, Transfer of Technology and Provision of Technical Assistance (Control) Order 2003 and the Trade in Controlled Goods (Embargoed Destinations) Order 2004.

The Ivory Coast (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2005 implements in the United Kingdom the assets freeze imposed by paragraph 11 of resolution 1572 (2004).

When the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1572 (2004) designates individuals subject to the measures imposed by paragraphs 9 (the travel ban) and 11 of the resolution, those individuals will be excluded from the United Kingdom under the Immigration Act 1971.

The Ivory Coast (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2005 gives effect to the measures imposed by resolution 1572 (2004) in the United Kingdom's Overseas Territories.

The Permanent Mission also has the honour to inform the Committee that on 15 December 2004 the Council of the European Union adopted Common Position 2004/852/CFSP, implementing the measures imposed by resolution 1572 (2004) and additional measures in the European Union. Aspects of the Common Position falling within European Community competence, as opposed to that of Member States, are implemented by EC Regulation, directly applicable in Member States.

05-25139 (E) 030305

United Nations

# Security Council

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4 March 2005
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## Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

### Note verbale dated 15 February 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and has the honour to transmit herewith the report prepared by Switzerland in accordance with paragraphs 7, 9, 11 and 15 of the resolution (see annex).

05-25830 (E) 070305 070305

## Annex to the note verbale dated 15 February 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

## Report prepared by Switzerland in accordance with Security Council resolution 1572 (2004)

In its resolution 1572 (2004) of 15 November 2004, the Security Council requested all States to report to the Security Council Committee established by the resolution on the actions they have taken to implement the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of the resolution.

On 19 January 2005, the Swiss Federal Council (the Government) adopted an ordinance initiating measures against Côte d'Ivoire (hereinafter referred to as "the ordinance"). Through this ordinance, which entered into force on 20 January 2005, Switzerland is implementing resolution 1572 (2004).

### Paragraph 7 of the resolution

Article 1 of the ordinance prohibits the "supply, sale or transfer to Côte d'Ivoire of military equipment of any kind, particularly military aircraft and other materiel". The same article further prohibits "the provision to Côte d'Ivoire of any assistance, advice or training related to military activities". Prior to the entry into force of the ordinance, the ban on supplying military equipment to Côte d'Ivoire, imposed by resolution 1572 (2004), was implemented through the Federal Law on War Materiel of 13 December 1996 and the Federal Law on the Control of Assets (LCB) of the same date, and by their respective implementing legislation. It should be noted that Switzerland has not exported any materiel to Côte d'Ivoire for the past two years.

### Paragraphs 9 and 11 of the resolution

Article 2 of the ordinance provides for the freezing of assets and economic resources (and includes a ban on making assets or economic resources available to designated persons and entities), in accordance with paragraph 11 of resolution 1572 (2004). Article 4 of the ordinance bans entry into and transit through Switzerland in accordance with paragraph 9 of the resolution. The names of the persons and entities targeted by these measures will be included in the annex to the ordinance as soon as the Committee established by paragraph 14 of resolution 1572 (2004) issues a list of names.

United Nations S/AC.45/2005/13

# Security Council

Distr.: General
8 March 2005

Original: English

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire**

## Note verbale dated 7 March 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004), and has the honour to submit herewith the report of the Government of Denmark to the Committee, in accordance with paragraph 15 of the resolution (see annex).

05-26215 (E) 090305

**Annex to the note verbale dated 7 March 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee**

Denmark

Following the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 1572 (2004) action has been taken to ensure that the resolution is duly implemented in Danish Law.

As a rule the EU adopts Common Positions with a view to ensure full, effective and timely implementation by the European Union of Security Council Resolutions based on Chapter VII of the UN Charter. However, as Common Positions are not directly applicable in the EU member states, subsequent legislation either at EU or national level - depending on the substance matter - is necessary.

With regard to Resolution No. 1572 all restrictive measures - embargo on arms and related materiel (with certain exemptions), ban on exports of equipment for internal repression, ban on certain services and freezing of funds and economic resources (with certain exemptions) - are included in EU Common Position No. 852 of 13 December 2004. Ban on exports of equipment for internal repression and ban on certain services - areas that falls within the community competence - have been regulated at community level by way of Council Regulation No. 174 of 31 January 2005, which is directly applicable in EU member states. Freezing of funds and economic resources also falls within the community competence and a Council Regulation, which - like all Regulations - will be directly applicable in EU member states, is currently being drafted and is expected adopted in the near future. In relation to the embargo on arms and related materiel, prohibition of transport is regulated in Order No. 1170 of 2 December 2004, while prohibition of export has - on the basis of The Weapons Act article 6.a - been implemented administratively into Danish law.

Through the abovementioned measures the Government of Denmark considers Resolution No. 1572 duly implemented in Danish Law.

Until date no violation of Resolution No. 1572 has been detected. Any future violation will be brought to the attention of the Committee without delay.

United Nations S/AC.45/2005/14

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 March 2005

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**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire**

## Note verbale dated 7 March 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Sultanate of Oman to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and, with reference to the latter's note dated 17 December 2004, has the honour to inform that, in reaffirming its commitment to the provisions of Security Council resolution 1572 (2004), the Government of the Sultanate of Oman adheres to the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of the resolution.

05-26209 (E) 090305

United Nations S/AC.45/2005/15

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 March 2005
English
Original: French

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire**

## Note verbale dated 3 March 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and, in response to his note verbale of 17 December 2004 and pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 15 of resolution 1572 (2004) concerning the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of the said resolution, has the honour to state the following:

The Government of Senegal has taken all the necessary steps to strengthen border monitoring and surveillance.

In that regard the regional commanders of the Senegalese army have been instructed to take all necessary measures to prevent trafficking in arms or any related materiel to any destination.

They have also been requested to strengthen border surveillance in close cooperation with other national security forces, particularly the police, the Gendarmerie and the customs service.

While assuring him of the Senegalese Government's readiness to provide any other information that may be useful for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1572 (2004), the Permanent Mission of Senegal takes this opportunity to convey to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

05-26221 (E) 090305 090305

United Nations S/AC.45/2005/16

# Security Council

Distr.: General
9 March 2005
English
Original: Spanish

## Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

### Note verbale dated 9 March 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and has the honour to refer to his note in which he requests information concerning the steps taken by Costa Rica to implement the sanctions imposed by the Council through resolution 1572 (2004) of 15 November 2004.

In this regard, the Permanent Mission of Costa Rica has the honour to convey the following information:

**Arms embargo**

Costa Rica, which has no army and is not an arms producer, has not supplied, sold or transferred — whether directly or indirectly, from its territory or by its nationals, or using its flag vessels or aircraft — any type of arms or related materiel to Côte d'Ivoire. Nor has Costa Rica provided any assistance, advice or training related to military activities to any individual or entity in Côte d'Ivoire, or served as a transit point for the transfer of arms to Côte d'Ivoire.

**Travel ban**

Currently, any national of Côte d'Ivoire wishing to enter Costa Rica requires a consular visa issued with the express authorization of Costa Rica's Director-General for Migration and Aliens. Those who do not possess this visa are denied entry into the country.

Costa Rica's Directorate of Migration and Aliens and Ministry of Foreign Affairs maintain a current database of individuals included in the lists approved by the various subsidiary organs of the Security Council, including the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004). Visa applicants who appeared in the consolidated database would be denied a visa and prohibited from entering the country.

05-26459 (E) 110305 110305

**Freezing of assets**

Costa Rica's Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions, which is responsible for overseeing the national banking system in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, has provided all national banks in a timely manner with the lists of individuals and entities subject to sanctions approved by the various subsidiary organs of the Security Council. Thus far, no individual or entity included in the lists has been found to have accounts or assets in the national banking system.

It should also be noted that, in accordance with the country's constitutional principles, the freezing of any assets requires a decision by a competent judicial authority.

United Nations S/AC.45/2005/17

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 March 2005

Original: English

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire**

## Note verbale dated 9 March 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and has the honour to report on the steps that have been taken to implement the measures contained in paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004).

On 13 December 2004, the Council of the European Union adopted Common Position 2004/852/CFSP, implementing the measures imposed by resolution 1572 (2004) in the European Union. Aspects of the Common Position related to the arms embargo and falling within the competence of the European Community have subsequently been implemented by European Community Regulation No. 174 of 31 January 2005, which is directly applicable in Member States.

Concerning the arms embargo, Italy also announces that, since the adoption of resolution 1572 (2004), the relevant Italian authority for arms control has not granted any authorization for the sale, supply, transfer or export of arms and related materiel of all types to Côte d'Ivoire.

05-26732 (E) 140305

United Nations S/AC.45/2005/18

# Security Council

Distr.: General
17 March 2005
English
Original: Arabic

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire**

## Note verbale dated 16 March 2005 from the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and has the honour to inform him that the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has issued the necessary instructions to all authorities to comply with the measures imposed pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004), paragraphs 7, 9 and 11. At the present time, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has no information at its disposal on the individuals or entities to whom or which resolutions 1572 (2004) and 1584 (2005) may apply. In the event that such information becomes available, the Committee will be provided with it at a future time.

05-27499 (E) 210305 210305

United Nations S/AC.45/2005/19

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 March 2005
English
Original: French

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire**

## Note verbale dated 9 March 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and has the honour to inform him that Belgium has taken the necessary steps to implement the measures imposed under resolution 1572 (2004).

In Belgium, all exports of military materiel are subject to an export licensing regime. No export license is granted for the export of military materiel to a country subject to Security Council sanctions.

Furthermore, Belgium is required to implement the measures, which the European Union has taken in implementation of resolution 1572 (2004). Council Regulation (EC) No 174 of 31 January 2005 imposing restrictions on the supply of assistance related to military activities to Côte d'Ivoire is directly applicable in Belgium.

05-27513 (E) 210305 210305

United Nations S/AC.45/2005/20

# Security Council

Distr.: General
17 March 2005

Original: English

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire**

## Note verbale dated 14 March 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004), and has the honour to refer to the latter's note verbale of 4 March 2005 concerning Côte d'Ivoire.

The Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations would like to inform the Committee that, with regard to Security Council resolution 1572 (2004) relating to sanctions, as is normal practice, action is taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to issue a legal notice that covers the provisions of the said resolution. In connection with the sanctions imposed against Côte d'Ivoire under Security Council resolution 1572 (2004), legal notice No. 38 of 2005 was published in the Government Gazette of 4 February 2005, which imposes an arms embargo, travel restrictions and an asset freeze on designated individuals. This legal notice, besides being published in the Government Gazette, was brought to the attention of all ministries, departments and parastatal organizations in Malta.

05-27535 (E) 210305

United Nations S/AC.45/2005/21

# Security Council

Distr.: General
17 March 2005
English
Original: Arabic

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire**

## Note verbale dated 16 March 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

With reference to your letter dated 4 March 2005, I am pleased to inform you that the Government of the State of Kuwait is committed to the content of Security Council resolution 1572 (2004), in particular concerning the prohibition of arms and money-laundering.

05-27506 (E) 210305 210305